

The COLLEGIATE

COLUMBIA BASIN COLLEGE

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APRIL 14, 1966

Voting, Symposium Discussed In ASB

major events of interest all CBC students will occur the next week or so. Both are the major items of discussion in the Student Council.

Ripsey Urges Participation



DONALD T. RIPSEY

Donald T. Ripsey, president of CBC, in a press interview said he was very interested in student participation in the forthcoming symposium. "I would like to be sure that students understand," he said, "that we want them to participate fully in the symposium. This means in raising questions, and in writing an opinion if a student feels it is pertinent. We want all students to attend all of the sessions, including the luncheons." Ripsey continued, "The luncheons are going to be 75c, I think, and tickets will be sold for each luncheon somewhat ahead of time. This is not very much more, and we will seat as many people as we can possibly seat in the entire area."

Ripsey concluded that there will be all types of people from all types of careers. "There will be women and politicians, corporations, wives and even a couple college presidents," Ripsey said.

If a student doesn't like what he hears at one session, he shouldn't give up," Ripsey said, "he should try the next

cussion in the Student Council. Steve Tarabochia, ASB vice president, announced the voting schedule for the ASB elections. It is as follows:

APRIL 16—Meeting of candidates at 10:00 to receive instructions.

APRIL 19 — Qualification speeches by candidates in the lounge from 9:50 to 10:30.

APRIL 21—Primary elections from 9-3 in the morning, to be held in the main lobby.

APRIL 27—Speeches by finalists candidates.

APRIL 28 — Final elections from 9-3 in the main lobby.

Tarabochia also asked for 10 volunteers to help with the voting.

The other item of major interest to CBC students was Ron Spelley's, ASB President, statement on the Symposium. Spelley said that he felt the Student Council had not been asked to do enough to assist in the symposium.

"I myself am a little bit disgruntled that the symposium committee has not asked the Council to take part in the symposium," Spelley said.

Further matters of business taken up in the Student Council included a list of people chosen to attend the CCLC conference in May. It was presented to the Council by Sigvard Hansen.

More information on the stadium sign was presented by Ken Azeltine, technical-vocational student and designer of the sign.

Larry Groshoff said the music department said that with a little cooperation and some money from the ASB a student talent show could be presented at CBC. Spelley asked Groshoff to look into the cost and report back to the Council.

CBC Choral Group Will Present Concert

Treble Clef, a singing group sponsored by CBC, will present a concert Sunday, April 25 at the Kennewick First Methodist Church at 3 p. m. A. Dwight Phelps is director of the group.

CBC students who attend night school may receive humanities credits for singing in the Treble Clefs.

Family tickets are \$1 and single tickets are .50. They are available at the cashier's window in the lobby.

Flemming Will Speak At CBC Thursday



Arthur Flemming, President of the University of Oregon and professor of political science will be the main speaker of the Symposium, on Thursday, April 22.

Flemming was the former Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare under the Eisenhower administration and Director of the Offices of Defense Mobilization in 1953-57. He has served on the U. S. Civil Service Commission, the National Advisory Committee of Peace Corps, and is President of the Oregon Council of Churches.

Flemming was born in New York in 1905. He received his Bachelor of Arts from Ohio

Radiation Pill May Be Developed

Knowledge that cells can recover from radiation damage under certain conditions could lead to the development of an anti-radiation pill, a biologist told a meeting of the Joint Meeting of Biological Societies in Boulder, Colo.

Dr. Alvin Beatty of Emory University, Atlanta, Ga., said he found the chemical adenosine triphosphate very effective in helping radiation-damaged cells recover.

Wesleyan University in 1927 and his Master of Arts degree from American University in 1928. In 1933 he received his Bachelor of Laws from George Washington University. He was President of Ohio Wesleyan University from 1948-53 and again from 1957-58.

Fleming is married to Bernice Virginia Moler. They have six children including two married daughters and twin boys.

Fleming is a Republican and a member of the Methodist Church.

SAC Discusses Elections

There were 16 members of the Student Activity Council present at Tuesday's SAC meeting.

The meeting was devoted mainly to ASB candidates' speeches. Stan Hovde, chairman of SAC, discussed the symposium and the symposium schedule.

Hovde announced that next week's SAC meeting was cancelled due to the symposium.

Look To The Future

(Reprinted from General Electric News, Nov. 30, 1962.)

Sustained nuclear fission on a University of Chicago squash-racquets court 20 years ago was a great triumph for the many men and women who, over the centuries, patiently pursued their separate, quiet searches. The accomplishment was clear proof of the efficacy of the scientific method.

It's a gross understatement to say a lot has happened since that December day 20 years ago, but the lesson that nature's laws can be revealed and put to work has itself been put to work in an accelerated fashion since 1942.

The first reactor was a simple wood-supported affair of graphite blocks and uranium oxide pellets, one hand-withdrawn control rod.

THE REACTOR'S only job was to support a chain reaction. It was designed and built in the brief period between July 1 and December 2, 1942.

Growth in nuclear and other technologies through scientific research and development has been phenomenal. We have learned to take in our stride such giant strides as nuclear-powered ships, satellites containing radioisotope, electric-generating devices, power reactors, use of radioactive tracers in industry, agriculture, and medicine, and use of radioisotopes for medical treatment.

We've grown accustomed to a steady stream of improved techniques, equipment and instruments in business, manufacturing, medicine, agriculture, and transportation. Changes in technology in the next 20 years, keyed to the accelerated pace of research and development, will affect us all.

USE OF NUCLEAR explosives in mining and in clearing away earth and rock for sea level transisthmian canals is in the planning stage, as is application of nuclear power to space exploration.

Evidence that work in the behavioral sciences is beginning to yield results is reported in a document, "Strengthening the Behavioral Sciences," by a sub-panel for the President's Science Advisory Committee.

In spite of the difficulties of doing rigorous research in their fields, behavioral scientists are "finding ways to develop and test meaningful theories; they have managed to amass a considerable store of tested and useful information."

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Managing Editor Princess Jackson
Copy Editor Dianne Hackney
Sports Editor Joe Boyd
Photography Editor Coy Lyle
Business Bill Anderson
Circulation Gordon Wong
Staff Nita McCaleb
Mark Doerr, Ida Buckingham, John Melder

Advisor Mr. John deYonge
Collegiate Business Office: C-10, Columbia Basin College,
2600 North Chase, Pasco, Wash. Phone 547-0511, ext. 238.

Vox Populi, Vox Dei...

Dear Editor:

I believe that the rally held in honor of CBC's champions was a prime example of poor planning.

For one thing, the publicity was poorly handled. Not only did most of the local news services know little about it, the majority of the student body was not informed of the rally until the morning of the event. Signs publicizing the rally were then plastered all over the school, making the place look like the aftermath of a ticker-tape parade.

The speakers at the rally at times made the teams look foolish. When Mayor Carter took the speaker's platform, he plugged the street program. Other speakers referred to the high quality of "gentlemen" who are members of the athletic teams. Several speakers also mentioned how proud they are and how proud the Tri-Cities are of the athletic status of Columbia Basin College.

IF WE ARE SO PROUD of our noble Hawks, why is there such a dead silence during the games? If everyone is so proud of the team, why isn't the team supported at games?

The speakers also mentioned "local" talent. However, it seems that very few members of the teams are from the Tri-Cities or the surrounding area.

I have heard that a community college is designed for the people from the surrounding community. Yet this college seems to pull people from all over the state and from places as far away as the East Coast. I'm sure there are several other community colleges between here and the East Coast. Why is it that we are blessed with such a variety of people from all over the nation?

It seems that several individuals have expressed their pride in CBC's athletic prowess. Why can't they express their pride in CBC's academic standing, or its technical-vocational department? I know that these things may be secondary to athletics in that they only offer an individual the chance to better himself without any public reference to CBC, but nevertheless many people have benefited from the program despite the barriers put up by our spartan-minded superiors.

I think what we need is two colleges—one for athletes and one for people seeking an education.

JOE BOYD

Pasco Higher Horizon Director Speaks At CBC

By Nita McCaleb

Collegiate Staff Writer

Arthur A. Fletcher, director coordinator of the new East Pasco project, "Higher Horizons," spoke to the Social Problems class Wednesday at CBC.

Fletcher spoke to students on the aims and proposed goals and improvements for the East Side. A project of this scope, he said, has never been undertaken before.

The project is being handled by The Lower Columbia Basin YMCA, which is acting as the focal point for the distribution of federal funds from the anti-poverty program.

FLETCHER said it is not new for the federal government to spend funds for the betterment of mankind, but it is new for the federal government to provide some funds in the field of social engineering, a term he said most people dislike.

Around 1960 or 1961, Fletcher said, U.S. News and World Report published an article on the cost of maintaining the current welfare program which, at that time, was costing the government approximately \$27 billion a year. It was predicted that if the rising trend wasn't stopped by 1970, it would cost the government as much to maintain the welfare program as it cost for maintaining the defense program.

Fletcher said that the racial situation gave the first opportunity to look into the situation and find that a certain amount of the circumstances that some of the minority groups experience is due to poverty. It is known that the poor child does not do well in the classroom, Fletcher said.

"A PART OF this thing is poverty. If we can improve the living situation in some of these areas, we will be able to help them enter the main stream of civilized life," he said.

Legislation will do no good whatsoever, unless the environment is improved.

Another important factor, Fletcher said, is the fact that the Negro has never had a family unit as such.

"OUR WHOLE attack," Fletcher said, "is going to be on the families that make up the project area. Our long range

objective is to raise a generation of children to break the cycle of half families. We want to raise children who are willing to shoulder the responsibilities of a mother and father so that they also can function in the main stream of American life."

We will also try to get adults that have ability and the eagerness to get jobs and to prepare them academically and technically, so that they can not only get but hold jobs, he said.

The third prong of the project will be the neighborhood renewal project. The object is to improve the person and the environment that it's a decent environment to live in. The neighborhood renewal project will provide these people are not only interested in their homes but would like to see some sidewalks and paved roads; things that will have to come from the county and the state.

"WE ARE GOING to try to launch a cultural enrichment program so that school children entering kindergarten are not handicapped by the average three year cultural deficiency of the poor child," Fletcher said.

We are going to refine and expand the tutoring program that is already in operation at East Pasco. "It will be a real effort," Fletcher said, "and this is where CBC students can help."

"We have to have tutoring from CBC," Fletcher said. He also said CBC students will be able to help with the cultural enrichment program.

Debaters Compete In State Meet

Two members of CBC debate team, Tom Schweizer and Ralph Bellande attended the state debate tournament in Vancouver. They were the only two members to attend because the rest of the squad was participating in the Collegiate Council on the United Nations in California.

Schweizer and Bellande also participated in a debate at the Manor in Pasco for the Socialist Club, women's organization.

WSU Drama Dept. To Present 'Pygmalion'

"Pygmalion," the classic comedy by George Bernard Shaw will be presented by the Washington State University Drama Department during Columbia Basin College's symposium week. The WSU students will perform the play in reader's theatre style at 8:00 p.m. Tuesday, April 20 in the Pasco High School Auditorium. Admission is fifty cents for adults and twenty-five cents for students.

"Pygmalion," probably Shaw's best loved play, is the charming story of Henry Higgins' transformation of Eliza Doolittle from a guttersnipe into a lady of society.

SHAW BASED HIS PLAY upon the Greek legend of Pygmalion and Galatea which tells of a sculptor who carves a statue so life-like that he falls in love with it.

"Pygmalion" was the basis for the musical comedy, "My Fair Lady," which became America's longest running Broadway musical.

Milestones In Atomic Energy

DECEMBER 2, 1964: First reactor goes critical.

NOVEMBER, 1943: First reactor to produce radioisotopes for large scale distribution at Oak Ridge is in operation.

JULY 16, 1945: First atomic detonation, Almagordo, New Mexico.

DECEMBER, 1951: First useful electricity produced at AEC Idaho installation.

FEBRUARY, 1954: First propulsion of nuclear-powered submarine USS Nautilus.

SEPTEMBER, 1955: First United Nations Peaceful Uses Conference, Geneva, Switzerland.

DECEMBER, 1957: First large-scale plant devoted to producing nuclear power at Shippingport, Pennsylvania.

JUNE, 1961: First use of nuclear energy in space in navigational satellite TRANSIT IV-A powered by atomic batteries.

STAR CLEANERS

Phone 547-5864

1828 W. Court

Pasco

way musical.

This performance is being co-sponsored by CBC and the Pasco High School. Last year, the same group from WSU performed Shakespeare's "Macbeth" in reader's theatre before Tri-City audiences.

Students To Present Plays

Saturday evening, May 1, a series of four one-act plays will be presented by the laboratory of the theatre production class.

The performance, which will start at 8:15, includes two plays by Eugene O'Neill, an early sea play and a short interlude. Also on the program are two comedies, "Nobody Sleeps," and "Still Alarm."

"The Rope," by Eugene O'Neill, is directed by student Janice Schauss. In the cast are Wayne Clary, Barbara Lumpkin, Steve Stecker, Daneile Sarton and J. Dale Long.

"BEFORE BREAKFAST," a monologue by Eugene O'Neill, will be performed by Janice Schauss.

"Nobody Sleeps," a comedy about a bizarre burglary by Guernsey Le Pelley, is directed by student Dave Vallely. Cast members are Jerry Wang, Darlene Hunt, Rosie Montgomery, Trisha Halvorson and Gay Wise.

Dan Sarton, instructor of CBC's Theatre Production class will direct a one-act comedy entitled "Still Alarm" about two Britishers' reactions to a hotel fire. Cast for this play has not yet been selected.

Admission is free to this lab theatre presentation.

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CBC Symposium Bibliography

red North Whitehead **SCIENCE AND THE MODERN WORLD**
Lowell Lectures 1925

"The dangers arising from professionalism are great, particularly in our Democratic Societies. The directive force of reason weakened. The leading intellects lack balance. They see this of circumstances, or that set; but not both sets together. The of coordination is left to those who lack either the force or character to succeed in some definite career. In short, the specialized functions of the community are performed better, and are progressively, but the generalized direction lacks vision. The aggressiveness in detail only adds to the danger produced by the bleness of coordination."

Jacques Barzun **SCIENCE: THE GLORIOUS ENTERTAINMENT**
Harper & Row 1964

"Writing shortly after the first war, Whitehead could say that union in science 'of passionate interest in the detailed facts with equal devotion to abstract generalization' had produced a balance of mind' now part of 'the tradition which infects cultivated thought.' Today the sense of balance is gone. What is felt the curse of abstraction, the burden of pullulating fact. The sight of all abstract art and thought, all the symbol-making, all the psychologizing, all the resistance to the obvious and denunciation of the standardized, all the searching for the 'really real,' in art, all the expressions of private and public anxieties felt during the past thirty-five years have destroyed the equilibrium and confidence that went with it. The elements remain, but scattered, ill-assorted, in little heaps that give off not generalizations but clichés."

Phillip Frank **MODERN SCIENCE AND ITS PHILOSOPHY**
Collier Books 1961

"Why do philosophers and scientists so often disagree about the merits of a new theory? . . . because . . . established philosophical principles are mostly petrifications of physical theories that are no longer appropriate to embrace the facts of our actual physical experience."

bert Wiener **THE HUMAN USE OF HUMAN BEINGS**
CYBERNETICS AND SOCIETY
Doubleday & Anchor 1954

"This book argues that the integrity of the channels of intercommunication is essential to the welfare of society. This intercommunication is subject at the present time not only to threats which it has faced at all times, but to certain new and especially serious problems which belong peculiarly to our time. One among these is the growing complexity and cost of communications."

bert Huchins **LIBERAL EDUCATION, Volume L, 1964**

"We are now at the beginning of a scientific and technical revolution. So cautious an economist as Dr. Solomon Fabrican, director of research for the National Bureau of Economic Research says: 'Our immediate historical energy sources and tools are machines and in the relationship of the worker to his job. Eventually this will add up to a new industrial revolution.' We have to revise our ideas of what life is about and how we are going to spend it. Horatio Alger, salvation by work, and large sections of the Protestant ethic are headed for oblivion. Cybernetics and automation seem destined to repeal the curse of Adam. Whether they will take us back to Paradise is another matter."

Edwin F. Shelley, vice-president of a company which makes automation equipment has faced the results of his activities. His conclusion is that "in the years ahead a smaller and smaller portion of our working population will be required to produce all the goods and services needed by our affluent society. We can have the unlimited abundance which is available to us, for the first time in history to the development of men's minds. . . . When demand stimulates production, and production stimulates employment, Keynesianism, which we fought as though Keynes were the devil himself, provides the answer to unemployment. Today, when the happy marriage of production and employment is in dissolution, Keynes would have had too much sense to bet that the stimulation of demand would put everybody back to work. . . .

But the content slipped away. While nobody was looking, the prior college, which might have become the home of liberal education, became the community college, the reflection of community pressures, and a place of accommodation of those who do not know what else to do. . . .

Lord Keynes foresaw this as *Essays in Persuasion*, published in 1930. One can quarrel with him only about dates. He expected a workless West in 100 years. It may come to that. But the transition to a workless society, and the pains incidental to so drastic a transformation, have already set in. We cannot expect to cure them by a remedy appropriate to another disease. . . .

H. G. Rickover

EDUCATION AND FREEDOM

"The consequence of technological progress is that man must use his mind more and his body less. We still think in terms of a more primitive era: we over-value physical prowess and under-value intellectual competence."

"Civilization," H. G. Wells remarked, "is a race between education and catastrophe."

"Scientific calculations give us the astonishing estimate that one out of every twenty human beings who have ever trod this earth are alive today. Two hundred years ago we were a thinly populated, fabulously resourced rich country. Today we have more than a hundred times more people but far fewer resources."

P. W. Bridgman

THE WAY THINGS ARE
Harvard University Press
1959

The institution of nationalism is one that society at present expects the individual to accept without discussion. It is easy to imagine the social furor which would greet a proposal to discuss seriously the question "Why should I be patriotic?" The word "subversion" would often be heard in the clamor. Politics within the nation affords many instances. In a country such as ours is by that very fact committed irretrievably to a defense of its political institutions as the best possible. It is regarded as pretty close to treason to suggest that one's own political institutions are capable of improvement. The workings of such a philosophy are particularly obvious in a time like the present. Everyone of us in this country should be re-examining our fundamental political suppositions to see how they stand up under the altered technological conditions of our times and to find ways of modifying them if it should appear desirable. Instead of this, because of rivalry with Russia, every citizen of this country is expected to defend the institutions of this country as better in every possible way than those of Russia. The disadvantages of a set-up as inflexible and as frozen as this would seem obvious without argument. So long as this inflexibility remains, the only way in which the human race as a whole and from a long range point of view can be expected to progress is in those few moments of flexibility when an old political system breaks down and is replaced by another. This occurred during our American Revolution. If we are not able to achieve greater flexibility it may happen again to us, in reverse. And if it is Russia that dominates after the next break-up, it will in turn happen to Russia, unless Communism achieves a flexibility of which it gives no present hint. In the meantime, and from the point of view of the individual, it is evident that the political arena is no place for the practice of individual integrity. It seems to be more and more the case that political success is achieved at the cost of personal integrity.



RESEARCH DEVELOPER: Dr. Ronald S. Paul, manager of the Physics and Instruments Department of Battelle-Northwest, will speak during the Wednesday session of the symposium. Dr. Paul developed highly sophisticated testing techniques which are still in use at the Hanford Project.

Peaceful Atom Progress

(Reprinted from Science News Letter, Feb. 13, 1965.)

"Truly significant progress" toward both practical and scientific uses of exploding the atom for peaceful purposes was made during 1964, the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission reported in Washington, D. C.

One advance was finding out how to reduce the radioactivity thrown into the air from nuclear blasts designed to produce craters.

Industrial applications of the tremendous and relatively inexpensive energy from atomic explosives include moving earth to form canals and harbors, and to break rock deep underground for mining and for stimulating oil and gas production.

A SCIENTIFIC use of underground nuclear blasts is to produce samples of ultra-heavy synthetic elements quickly and in significant quantities. This was accomplished at the Nevada Test Site on Oct. 9, 1964, in an underground test shot known as Par.

The AEC's program for developing industrial and scientific application for nuclear explosives is called Plowshare.

The progress made under Plowshare during 1964, the AEC said in its annual report to Congress, paves the way for future achievements, including the construction, possibly by nuclear means, of a new sea level canal connecting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.

THE AEC ALSO noted progress in pasteurizing food with radiation. The Food and Drug Administration has approved use of cesium 137 for sterilizing bacon and to disinfect wheat and wheat products, and cobalt-60 for inhibiting sprout formation in white potatoes.

In the space propulsion system called Poodle, full-size thrusters were operated.

Poodle is a rocket engine that would be propelled by hydrogen expelled through a nozzle, the hydrogen having been warmed by the heat of radioactive decay.

DEVELOPMENT OF this use is underway at Space Technology Laboratories, Redondo Beach, California. Possible uses for Poodle include propelling payloads to high earth orbits, such as a 24-hour equatorial orbit, or deep space probes that could pass within 18 million miles of the sun and yet escape from the solar system.

It might also be used for altitude control and artificial gravity systems for large manned orbiting laboratories and manned interplanetary spacecraft.

Symposium Bibliography PEACE AND MORALITY

C. P. Snow THE TWO CULTURES AND THE SCIENTIFIC REVOLUTION 1959

Pure scientists have by and large been dimwitted about engineers and applied science . . . They wouldn't recognize that many of the problems were as intellectually exacting as pure problems, and that many of the solutions were as satisfying and beautiful . . . Their instinct . . . was to take it for granted that applied science was an occupation for second-rate minds . . .

Somehow we have set ourselves the task of producing a tiny, elite — far smaller proportionality than in any comparable country — educated in one academic skill. It may well be that this process has gone too far to be reversible. I have given reasons why I think it is fatal . . .

I believe the intellectual life of the whole of Western Society is increasingly being split into two polar groups . . . Literary intellectual at one pole—at the other scientists, and as the most representative, the physical scientists. Between the two a gulf of mutual incomprehension—some in (particularly among the young) hostility and dislike, but most of all lack of understanding. They have a curious distorted image of each other. . .

Jose Ortega y Gasset MISSION OF THE UNIVERSITY 1930

We find around us, obviously, too little common understanding and no ready means by which diverse cultures, or even diversely trained individuals of our own culture can bring themselves to a common plateau of knowledge from which they might reason their way on together to a working agreement upon a next step . . . We have acted not as a responsible individuals but as part of "the masses". . .

The average person is the new barbarian, a laggard behind the contemporary civilization, archaic and primitive in contrast with its problems, which are grimly, relentlessly modern. This new barbarian is above all the professional man, more learned than ever before, but at the same time more uncultured—the engineer, the physician, the lawyer, the scientist . . .

The man who does not possess the concept of physics (not the science of physics proper, but the vital idea of the world which it has created), and the concept afforded by history and by biology, and the scheme of speculative philosophy, is not an educated man . . .

. . . The vague desire for a vague culture, I repeat will lead us nowhere. Physics, and its method, is one the great essential instruments of the modern mind. Into that science have gone four centuries of intellectual discipline, and its doctrine is intimately connected with the cultured man's concept of God and society, of matter and that which is not matter, together with all the other essentials for an enlightened life.

. . . The conclusion seems to be inescapable, that must turn the present university upside down, so to speak, and stand it upon precisely the opposite principle. Instead of teaching what ought to be taught, according to some Utopian desire, we must teach only that which can be taught, that is what is not applicable to that other activity proposing to impart knowledge.

. . . The organization of higher education, the construction of the university, must be based upon the student, and not upon the professor or upon knowledge. The university must be the projection of the student to the scale of an institution.

Albert Schweitzer PEACE OR ATOMIC WAR New York 1930

The awareness that we are all human beings together has become lost in war and through politics. We have reached the point of regarding each other only as members of a people either allied with us or against us and our approach: prejudice, sympathy, or antipathy are all conditioned by that. Now we must rediscover that we—all together—are human beings, and that we must strive to concede to each other what moral capacity we have. Only in this way can we begin to believe that in other peoples as well as in ourselves there will arise the need for a new spirit which can be the beginning of a feelings of mutual trustworthiness toward each other. The spirit is a mighty force for transforming things. We have seen it work as the spirit of evil which virtually threw us back from striving toward a culture of the spirit of barbarism. Now let us set our hopes on the spirit's bringing peoples and nations back to an awareness of culture.

At this stage we have the choice of two risks: the one lies in continuing the mad atomic-arms race with its danger of an unavoidable atomic war in the near future: the other in the renunciation of nuclear weapons, and in the hope that the United States and the Soviet Union, and the peoples associated with this will manage to live in peace. The first holds no hope of a prosperous future; the second does. We must risk the second. . .

"PEACE" has always been a fighting word. For some, peace means the extermination of enemies. For others, it means the achievement of a nation's inner stability regardless of the cost to other nations. For most people, however, the word probably conveys little content; it is just another of those grand, abstract terms which have about them a vague aura of something desirable but forever elusive. A good word to shout, but hard to live by. We can give to the word whatever meaning makes us most happy that day; it is made to order for dreams.

But the achievement of peace in our world will not come about by Christmas dreams. Only the translation of dreams into reality will work; and that is where the trouble begins.—

In the abstract, peace would mean the harmonious and fruitful relationship of man with man, of nation with nation. In the concrete, to talk a different language, peace often enough means the unromantic business of adjusting private interests to the common good. And the common good, in turn, often means the satisfaction of as many private interests as possible.

(Reprinted from Commonweal, Jan. 25, 1965.)



CONGRESSIONAL REPRESENTATIVE: Mrs. Catherine May, the first woman to be elected to the United States House of Representatives from the State of Washington, will speak Thursday, during the symposium session. Mrs. May holds a degree in education from the University of Washington.

Henrice Fermi; Scientist Leader and History Maker

Enrico Fermi, the brilliant



COLLEGE PRESIDENT: Dr. Louis B. Perry, president of Whitman College, will speak Tuesday during symposium week. Dr. Perry is listed in "Who's Who in America." He is a member of the American Economics Association, and is currently a trustee of the Western Economic Association.

Italian scientist who won Nobel Prize for physics and who headed the pioneer nuclear physics achieved the world's first controlled release of nuclear energy on Dec. 2, 1942, was born in Rome, Sept. 29, 1901.

Son of a railroad official, studied at the University of Pisa from 1918 to 1922, later at the University of Leiden and Göttingen. He became professor of theoretical physics at the University of Rome in 1927. Two years later, he was made a member of the Italian Academy.

Fermi became the leading figure of a group that revolutionized modern Italian physics.

In 1934, Fermi began his work on atomic nuclei with neutrons from radon gas and lithium. With simple equipment, elements beginning with the lightest (hydrogen) were bombarded and the chemical products analyzed. Moving down the periodic table, Fermi and his associates came finally to uranium, then the heaviest element known. They found that the neutron bombardment produced more than one element.

Their first report (May) did not claim discovery of a new element but described evidence they had found that an element might be produced. Later analysis showed that the Fermi group actually had split the uranium atom but did not realize it at the time.

Newman Donates Books *McLanathan Lecture Broad But Enjoyable*



GIFT: CBC Newman Club members present a set of 200 books to the CBC library. Pictured above are, left to right: Angeline Pocrnich, librarian; Dale Dietrich; Joel Martinez, and Pat Brien. (Photo by John Frederick).

Newman Club, on behalf of the Tri-City Catholic church, presented the CBC library with 200 new books.

The books deal with a wide variety of subjects, such as Catholicism, evolution, atheism and church.

Churches donating books were: Christ the King, Richland; St. Patrick's, Pasco; and St. Joseph's, Kennewick.

By J. Dale Long
Collegiate Staff Writer

In the last lecture of the CBC lecture series for the year, Dr. Richard McLanathan addressed CBC students and faculty April 12 on the subject, "Looking at Modern art."

Dr. McLanathan, a well-known authority and critic of the fine arts, is a member of the New York State Council on The Arts, serves as consultant on the arts to Time-Life, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the Atlanta Art Association.

He is a contributor to the Encyclopedia Britannica, Decorative Arts Editor of Webster's Unabridged International Dictionary, and author of many museum articles and publications.

MOST RECENTLY, he completed an authoritative work on Leonardo da Vinci, published simultaneously in Europe and America in 1964.

In a lecture illustrated with color slides, Dr. McLanathan covered the broad area of modern art, showing lines of continuity from artists of the last century such as Van Gogh down to our present day pop art.

Although Dr. McLanathan's lecture was too broad in concept and coverage to answer many specific questions those attending may have had concerning modern art, he did clarify some

aspects of the philosophy of the artist toward the world, himself, and life.

DR. McLANATHAN showed how non-representational art and abstract art becomes art through the act of creation and being a thing in itself rather than a representation of a thing.

Good judgement was shown in the selection of the slides that Dr. McLanathan showed. Those attending the lecture were introduced to many lesser-known, but no less exceptional artists such as Marin, Diebenkorn, and Shahn.

Better known artists such as Picasso, Giacometti, Pollock and Van Gogh were represented by works of theirs that are not usually seen. Notable was the slide of an abstraction by the young Winslow Homer. Those accustomed to seeing Homer represented by highly realistic works saw a new side to this American artist.

These rooms are large enough, more comfortable and certainly would have presented less problems to the lecturer. To add insult to injury, Dr. McLanathan was forced to deliver his lecture without benefit of microphone—because the PA system refused to function properly.

Also, during the course of the lecture, several persons wandered in and out. This is an extremely rude gesture.

Hawks Divide Opener

The Columbia Basin Hawks won their conference opener over Everett Saturday, 1-0 and

Chubb also helped the Hawks in the fifth inning. With two men on and two away, Chubb smashed a 320-foot homer over the right field barrier, tying the score.

Danny Bowerman added the winning homer in the ninth in-

ning with two away.

Everett's scores were attributed to Mike Malecki, who hit two RBI singles and Bill Kritsonis, who tripled in Mike Mills who had singled earlier.

Bill Jorgenson got the only two Hawk hits in the opener.

Women Bowlers Take Second



HAWK BOWLERS "STRIKE" AGAIN: Pictured above, left to right are Chris Wrangham; Karen Johnson; Margaret Racy, coach; Terry Barnard, and Audrey Zielan. They are members of the CBC bowling team. (Photo by John Frederick).

CBC's women's bowling team, coached by Mrs. Margaret Racy, placed second in a field of nine teams in the seventh annual Women's Intercollegiate Bowling Tournament at Moscow, Idaho held recently.

Oregon took the team title with a score of 2792, with CBC trailing at 2712. Washington State was third with 2635.

Karen Johnson was high-point for CBC with 207-557, followed by Sharon Kimberling with 491, Terry Barnard with 448, Nina Reidell with 426 and Audrey Zielan, 394 with a 132 handicap.

The team of Chris Wrangham and Nina Reidell took the Class C doubles division with a 952. Audrey Zielan won 8 division singles with 592.



POLITICAL SCIENTISTS: Rev. Richard E. Twohy, S. J., chairman of the Political Science Department of Gonzaga University at Spokane, will speak Tuesday for a symposium session.



AREA SPEAKER: Dr. Kermit Bengston, Director of the Center for Graduate Study at Stanford will participate in the CBC symposium. His lecture is scheduled for Wednesday, April 21.

Tolo Dance And Royalty Review Held

The CBC Associated Women Students presented their annual Tolo dance.

The theme was Boy's Night Out.

The dance was held in the CBC lounge, Saturday, April 3, from 9-12.

ROYALTY WERE King Jim Cox, Sophomore prince Don Dietrick, and Freshman Prince Jeff Boston.

Escorting the royalty were Cheryl Rowley, AWS President; Mary Monge, AWS treasurer, and Joanie Turley, decorations chairman.

The food was centered on a Hawaiian theme. Decorations were palm trees, fish nets and other island scenery.

REFRESHMENTS were sliced pineapples, fresh coconut and cherries and Hawaiian punch and cookies.

Music was provided by a band called The Group Incorporated.

About 30 couples attended. Many wore print shirts and straw hats, and several women wore Mu Mu's.

New Jargon Accompanies "New" Atom

(Reprinted from General Electric News, Nov. 30, 1962)

Reactor. Fission. Criticality. What do you mean?

Dr. Glenn T. Seaborg, Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission and one of the nation's leading scientists, declares that today's new scientific words and much that is going on in this atomic age CAN be understood by non-experts.

The attitude to avoid, Dr. Seaborg points out, is a tendency to throw your hands in the air and exclaim:

"I can't possibly understand that!"

The truth is, you probably can.

Take REACTOR, for example. What is a reactor? How does it work? What does it do?

A tremendous binding force holds the parts of an atom together. Scientists proved atoms can be split, or fissioned. A great release of energy, part heat and part radiation, occurs.

What actually is split, or "fissioned," in an atom is its nucleus or center, made up of two types of particles called neutrons and protons.

In fissioning, NEUTRONS are released and make a chain reaction possible.

In a chain reaction, a neutron released by the fissioning of one atom goes on to split the nucleus of another, thus releasing more heat and particles, or "radiation," and more neutrons.

Drs. Rippey, Beaty Announce Honor Roll

Twenty-three Columbia Basin College students earned grade point averages of 3.75 or higher during the winter quarter and are on the President's Honor Roll.

Those on the President's list are Steve Burkett, Audra Guynn, Richard McGoff, Joan Pierson, Tom Schweizer and Erwin Wilcox, Pasco; Gary Anderson, Denny Casto, Fred Geiger, Leslie Jensen, Merton W. Tucker, Richland; Brian Byse, Robert Dite, Pat Elam, Gary Huesties, Edward Lowe, Robert Martell and Don Reese, Kennewick.

Others on the President's list

are Harold Fullman, Moscow; John Long, Walla Walla; Cora Mason, Prosser; Cormac Thompson, Prosser; and Allan L. Yenny, Eltopia.

Students on the Dean's List who earned grade point averages of 3.3 or higher are Russ Alway, Pat Bell, Ronald Benoy, Pat Duvall, Rick Givan, Allen Johnson, Judy Mayers, Charles Morgan, Barbara Rippey, Lonnie Southard, Mary Waite and Stacy Wise, Pasco.

Those on the Dean's List from Richland are John Campbell, Jimmie Collings, Sharon Denny, Gerald Edwards, Jerome Kern, Jill Lange, Charles

Libby, Mary Meyer, Robert Mitchell, Arthur Nelson, Kathleen O'Neill, Wally Peterson, Michael Schoonover, Judy Shuey and Anita Wright.

OTHERS ARE Norman Ellsworth, Larry Krug, Norman Pasche, Ruth St. Hilaire, Wynne St. Hilaire, Dorothy Stafford, Carla Walker and George Yeiter, Kennewick.

Remaining students are John Alden, Puyallup; Lloyd Burchell, Benton City; John Casey, Spokane; Bill Faust, Walla Walla; Jim Felton, Warden; Gerald Hough, Connell; Louise Ingraham, Mabton; Jack Jones,

Phi Theta Kappa To Host Tea

The Phi Epsilon Chapter of the Phi Theta Kappa will host a tea tomorrow afternoon, two to four at the CBC lounge.

The tea will honor high-achieving students and CBC graduates who have excelled in their studies.

The Phi Theta Kappa will initiate new members at the tea. Dr. Donald Rippey will give the welcoming address.

Eltopia; Maurice McLachlan, Salem; Paul Phillips, Lanny Roth, Ralston; Sweany, Benton City; Thompson, Farmington; Jerry Wang, Bingen.

CBC Announces

1965 Summer Registration

Registration for summer quarter will be June 13 to 17. Classes will run June 20 to July 29.

The following classes are scheduled for the summer session:

COLUMBIA BASIN COLLEGE SUMMER SESSION SCHEDULE 1965

FINE ARTS DIVISION

ART					
Art 120	Art History	8:40	MWF	Koch	3 units
Art 104	Drawing	10:20	MWF	Koch	3
Art 115	Oil Painting	10:20	MWF	Koch	3

MUSIC					
Mus. 115	Appreciation	9:40	Daily	Crabb	5
Mus. 122.1	Applied Music	Arrange		Staff	2
123.2		Arrange			2
124.4		Arrange			2

DIVISION OF BUSINESS

BUSINESS ACCOUNTING					
Bus. 92	College Bookkeeping	8:40	MWF	Miller	2 units
Bus. 93	College Bookkeeping	8:40	Daily	Miller	2

BUSINESS GENERAL

Bus. 115	Business Math	10:20	Daily	Staff	3
Bus. 161	Calculating Mach.	7:00	Daily	Miller	1
Bus. 162	Calculating Mach.	7:00	Daily	Miller	1

ECONOMICS

Ec 107	Economic Geography	8:40	Daily	Staff	2
Ec 201	Princ. of Econ.	7:00	Daily	Edmonds	1

SECRETARIAL STUDIES

SS 101	Personal Typing	10:20	MWF	M. Job	3
SS 102	Elem. Typing	10:20	Daily	M. Percy	3
SS 103	Intermed. Typing	10:20	Daily	M. Percy	3
SS 110	Begin. Shorthand	8:40	Daily	M. Percy	3
SS-111	2nd Qtr. Shorthand	8:40	Daily	M. Job	2
	Lab	10:20	TTH	M. Job	3

DIVISION OF MATHEMATICS

Math 021	Arithmetic	7:00	Daily	Fisher	3
Math 031	Refresh. Algebra	7:00	Daily	Hauser	5
Math 032	Plane & Solid Geom.	8:40	Daily	Fisher	5
Math 101	Inter Algebra	7:00	Daily	Hauser	5
Math 104	College Alg & Trig.	7:00	Daily	Seamons	5
Math 105	College Alg & Trig.	8:40	Daily	Seamons	5

LANGUAGE ARTS DIVISION

Eng 70	Fund of English	8:40	Daily	Barton	5
Eng. 101	Fresh Composition	7:00	MWF	Ramsay	3
Eng. 102	Fresh Composition	8:40	MWF	Ramsay	3
Eng. 103	Fresh Composition	10:20	MWF	Ramsay	3
Eng. 135	Intro to Fiction	10:20	MWF	Barton	3
Eng. 136	Intro to Drama	8:40	MWF	Sarton	3
Eng. 240	Creative Writing	8:40	MWF	deYonge	5
Eng. 270	Shakespeare	7:00	Daily	deYonge	5
Phil 101	Introduction	7:00	Daily	Kunz	5
Phil 120	Logic	8:40	Daily	Hall	5
French 210	Conversational	7:00	Daily	Hall	5
Russian 99	Conversational	10:20	MWF	Hall	5
Spanish 210	Conversational	8:40	Daily	Devine	5
German 210	Conversational	10:20	Daily	Devine	5
Speech 100	Essentials	7:00	MWF	Bogenberger	3
Speech 100	Essentials	8:40	MWF	Bogenberger	3
Speech 252	Discussion	10:20	MWF	Bogenberger	3
Drama 120	Begin. Acting	10:20	MWF	Sarton	1
Drama 105.1	Theater Workshop	Arrange		Sarton	2
Drama 105.2	Theater Workshop	Arrange		Sarton	2

DIVISION OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION

HEALTH EDUCATION: MEN					
Pers. Health 150	8:40-10:10	TTH	Staff	2	
First Aid & Safety 230	7:00-8:30	MWF	Staff	3	
HEALTH EDUCATION: WOMEN					
Pers. Health 150	8:40-10:10	TTH	Staff	2	
First Aid & Safety 230	7:00-8:30	MWF	Staff	3	

PE FOR MEN

Reg. Badminton 103	11:50-1:20	MW	Staff	1	
Reg. Golf 109 (A)	7:00-8:30	TF	Staff	1	
Reg. Golf 109 (B)	10:20-11:40	TF	Staff	1	
Reg. Tennis (A)	7:00-8:30	TTH	Staff	1	
Reg. Tennis 117 (B)	8:40-10:10	TTH	Staff	1	
Reg. Tennis 117 (C)	11:50-1:20	TTH	Staff	1	
Reg. Wt. Training 118	10:20-11:40	MW	Staff	1	
Reg. Swimming 119	10:20-11:40	TTH	Brown	1	
Int. Swimming 121	10:20-11:40	MW	Brown	1	
Physical Fitness 122	8:40-10:10	MW	Staff	1	

PHYSICAL EDUCATION FOR WOMEN

PE 152	Begin. Badminton	11:40-1:20	MW	Staff	1 unit
PE 156	Begin. Golf	7:00-8:30	TF	Staff	1
PE 156	Begin. Golf	10:20-11:40	TF	Staff	1
PE 158	Begin. Tennis	7:00-8:30	TTH	Staff	1
PE 158	Begin. Tennis	8:40-10:10	TTH	Staff	1
PE 158	Begin. Tennis	11:50-1:20	TTH	Staff	1
PE 162	Begin. Swimming	10:20-11:40	TTH	Staff	1

DIVISION OF SCIENCE

Bio 210	Collecting Tech.	8:40	Daily	Seitz	2 unit
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Chem 100	Survey of Chem.	8:40	MTTHF	Reitz	5
Geo 101	Geography	7:00-10:10	W	Geir	5
Geol 101	Geol Physical	8:40	Daily	French	5
HE 111	Home Ec. Nutrition	8:40-11:50	TTH	Luhman	3
HE 117	Beg. Clothing	10:20	Daily	Luhman	3
Zoo 103	Elem Human Physiology	12:00-2:00	MWF	Seitz	5
		12:00-3:10	TTH		

DIVISION OF SOCIAL SCIENCE					
Anthro 101	Intro Anthropology	8:40	Daily	Kleine	5
His 104	His. of US to Civ. War	7:00	Daily	Kensel	5
His 105	U.S. since Civ. War	8:40	Daily	Kensel	5
His. 251	His. of Wash. & Pac NW	8:40	Daily	Oberst	5
PS 100	American Gov't	10:20	Daily	Oberst	5
Psy 101	Gen. Psych.	7:00	Daily	Kleine	5
Soc. 101	Intro to Sociology	10:20	Daily	Smith	5
Soc. 201	Contemp Soc. Problems	8:40	Daily	Smith	5
Soc. 150	Marriage Relations	7:00	Daily	Getz	5

DIVISION OF NURSING					
ADN 106	Psychiatric Nsg.	1-3p.	MTWTH	White	4
ADN 140.1	Psychiatric Nsg.	8-12	Daily	Staff	
	(not open to new students)				

DEPARTMENT OF TECH-VOC EDUCATION

Applied Math 122					
Ind Physics 081					
Fund. of Compos. 101.2					
Welding 130					
Welding 131					
Welding 132					
Welding 133					

PROFESSION: BY DAVE MATHEWY A.C.P.

STUDENT

"IN THE END, WE BROKE UP OVER RELIGIOUS DIFFERENCES—SHE WAS AN AGNOSTIC, I WAS AN ATHEIST."